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I hesitate to form the new combinations necessary to distinguish them as such, especially as the tendency in nomenclature is to do away with varietal distinctions as much as possible. Nylander attributed his *subfastigiata* to our area (a contingent well-marked phase of the present species) but evidently had not seen *subampliata* from America, Mr. Merrill being the first one to attribute it to our lichen flora.

EXSICCATI: No. 5, Lich. Boreali-Amer., Cummings, etc. "Plymouth, N. H." May 28, 1891. C. E. Cummings. (in part *R. canaliculata*.)

No. 43, Decades N. A. Lich., Cummings, etc. Same as above.

No. 7, Lich. Novae Angliae, Howe. Ashby, Mass., Dec. 28, 1905. R. H. Howe, Jr.

No. 45, in part, Lich. Novae Angliae, Howe. Fitzwilliam, N. H. Aug. 8, 1909. R. H. Howe, Jr.

No. 172, Canad. Lich, Macoun. Brighton, Ont., Oct. 16, 1893.

[To be Continued.]

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATES I AND II

##### Plate I

1. The Linnean type of *Lichen farinaceus* at London (nat. size).
2. B. Authentic Acharian material of *Ramalina farinacea*, varieties *pendula*, *phalerata*, *minutula*, *gracilentula*, *leucorsa*, and *multifida* at London (nat. size).
3. Nylander type of *Ramalina calicaris* var. *subfastigiata* at Helsingfors (slightly reduced).

##### Plate II

1. The Nylander type of *Ramalina calicaris* var. *subampliata* at Helsingfors (nat. size).
2. The Persoon type of *Lichen fastigiata* var. *calicaris* at Leiden (nat. size).
3. The Fries type of *Ramalina calicaris* var. *canaliculata* at Upsala (nat. size).
4. One of the Ehrhart types of *Lichen populinus* at Kew (slightly reduced).

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#### NOTES ON NOMENCLATURE—XII

ELIZABETH G. BRITTON

Since the completion of the mosses in the Engler and Prantl *Pflanzenfamilien* when my last note was printed<sup>1</sup> a number of corrections and additions have come to our notice. Last year in the *Revue Bryologique*<sup>2</sup> Monsieur Cardot has been giving a series of notes which it would seem worth while to condense and repeat in the *BRYOLOGIST* and we have also a few changes of our own to make which have reposed in our herbarium for some time, and which it behooves us to put on record.

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<sup>1</sup> *BRYOLOGIST* 12: 62-63. May 1909.

<sup>2</sup> *Revue Bryologique* 40: 17-22, 40-45. 1913.

After much talk and tribulation, Monsieur Cardot has dropped the Paris code of 1867, with the priority of the subgeneric name, and adopted the Vienna Code of 1905, and the "Belgian Decision" of 1910, hence the following changes are made:

1. PIREELLA Cardot Rev. Bryol. **40**: 17. 1913.

*Pirea* Cardot Bull. Soc. roy. Bot. Belg. **32**: 176. 1893. Not Durand 1888.

Fifteen species are recognized: *P. cavifolia* (Card. & Herz.); *cubensis* Card. & Thér. ined.; *cymbifolia* (Sull.); *denticulata* Card. & Thér. ined.; *Fendleri* (C. M.); *filicina* (Sw. [Why Hedw. ex Sw.]?); *guatemalensis* (Broth.) ined.; *Husnotiana* (Besch.); *Mariae* (Card.); *pachyclada* (R. & C.); *panamensis* (Broth & Par.) ined.; *papillosula* (R. & C.); *Pohlui* (Schwgr.); *Tonduzii* (R. & C.); *trichomanoides* (Spruce), and among these four are still undescribed.

2. RHACOPILOPSIS Ren. & Card. Rev. Bryol. **27**: 47. 1900.

*Dimorphella* (C. M.) R. & C. Bull Soc. Roy. bot. Belg. **41**: 101. 1902-3.

*Hypnum* section *Dimorphella* C. Müll. Flora **69**: 523. 1886.

Quite recently *Rhacopilopsis Pechueli* (C. M.) Cardot has been discovered in French Guiana, collected by and sent to us by Monsieur Thériot. The species had heretofore been known only from Africa.

3. DIPLOSTICHUM Mont. Ann. Sc. Nat. **14**: 116. 1845.

*Phyllogonium* Section *Eustichia* Brid. Bryol. Univ. **2**: 674. 1827.

*Eustichia* C. Müll. Syn. **1**: 41. 1849.

The following names are transferred, though their specific value is said to be doubtful: *D. Brotheri* (Besch.); *distichum* (Schwgr.); *longirostre* ("Broth.") which should be *D. longirostre* Mont., the type species of the genus.

4. HARPOPHYLLUM Spruce Cat. Mosses II. 1867.

*Hemiragis* Besch. Fl. bryol. Ant. fr. 68. 1876.

*Leskea* Section *Hemiragis* Brid. Bryol. Univ. **2**: 334. 1827.

There is but one species of the genus known in North America: *H. aureum* (Lam.) Spruce ranging at higher elevations in the West Indies from Jamaica and Porto Rico to Trinidad, also in Costa Rica and Guatemala, and the Andes of Quito and Bogota. *Hemiragis Friedrichsthaliana* Reicht., known so far only from Guatemala,<sup>1</sup> and the type of which I have seen, agrees exactly with the former, and so widens the distribution of the former to include also Central America. There appears to be also an undescribed species in Jamaica which we have called *H. subulatum* ms. and which differs from *H. aureum* in being green, not glossy; stems more slender; leaves more secund, less serrate, with short, porose cells.

5. MITTENOTHAMNIUM Hennings, Hedwigia **41**: 225. 1902.

*Microthamnium* Mitt. J. L. Soc. **12**: 503. 1869 not *Microthamnium Nägeli* in Kutzing Spec. Alg. 352. 1849.

*Hypnum* sect. *Stereohypnum* Hpe. Linn. **31**: 529. 1861-62.

*Hypnum* sect. *Rhizohypnum* Hpe. Flora **45**: 457. 1862.

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<sup>1</sup> C. M. Bull. Herb. Boiss. **5**: 208. 1897.

*Hypnum* sect. *Chrysohypnum* Warming, Symb. fl. Bras. 286. 1870<sup>2</sup>

*Stereohypnum* (Hpe.) Fleischer Hedwigia 47: 273. 1908.

When Brotherus, five years ago<sup>3</sup> issued the enumeration of the species of this genus he gave a brief chronological list of synonyms and indicated the confusion of generic, subgeneric and section names which Hampe and Karl Müller had indulged in between 1847 and 1879. Max Fleischer<sup>4</sup> in the same year revised the genus to which he applied the sectional name *Stereohypnum* of Hampe. He gives on page 272 a list with the "inconsequential vagaries" of Hampe in chronological order and after spending two years on the study of the genus and seeing originals of most of the species, pronounced it a "time-robbing occupation." Unfortunately he took up one of Hampe's "inconsequential" names, which has given Monsieur Cardot the opportunity to transfer 106 names to *Mittenothamnium* of Hennings. One of Monsieur Cardot's methods of citation is peculiar! Why should *Mittenothamnium reptans* (Sw.) be cited as ("Hedw. ex Sw.")? Are all the Linnæan species to be cited in the same way? And is it to be (Hedw. ex Linn. ex Dillen.) because of the "1801" decision of the Belgian Congress?

I have recently had the opportunity of studying a portion of the type of *Hypnum diminutivum* Hpe. from Caracas and find that Max Fleischer is mistaken in referring this species to *Ctenidium*,<sup>5</sup> and that it is an exact equivalent of what we have long known as *M. thelistegum* (C. M.). It includes also the following synonyms:

***Mittenothamnium diminutivum*** (Hpe.) E. G. B. comb. nov.

*Hypnum diminutivum* Hpe. Linn. 20: 86. 1847.

*Hypnum cubense* C. M. Syn. 2: 267. 1851.

*Hypnum thelistegum* C. M. Syn. 2: 269. 1851.

*Hypnum squamulosum* C. M. Bot. Zeit. 14: 440. 1856.

*Hypnum perspicuum* Hpe. Linn. 31: 529. 1862.

*Ectropothecium cubense* Mitt. Journ. Linn. Soc. 12: 514. 1869.

*Hypnum campaniforme* Hpe.; Warming Symb. fl. Bras. 281. 1870. *vide* Fleischer.

*Ctenidium diminutivum* Fleisch. Hedw. 47: 291. 1908.

*Taxithelium thelidiellum* Besch.

TYPE LOCALITY: Caracas (On rotten logs, *Moritz No. 20*).

DISTRIBUTION: Florida, Cuba, Jamaica, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, St. Jan, Guadeloupe and Martinique to Trinidad and South America. Also in Mexico and Guatemala to Panama.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Fleischer, Hedwigia 47: 291. fig. 10.

EXSICCATAE: Sull. Musci Cub. Wright. 124, 125.

6. In the second series of Observations on Nomenclature<sup>6</sup> M. Cardot takes up the question of citation in the case of *Anoetangium* Hedw., which Brotherus

<sup>2</sup> Reprinted from Vet. Med. f. d. Nat. For. Kjob. 18-20: 286. 1870.

<sup>3</sup> Nat. Pflanzenfam. fasc. 231: 1049-1051. 1908.

<sup>4</sup> Hedwigia 47: 272. 1908.

<sup>5</sup> Hedwigia 47: 290. 1908.

<sup>6</sup> Revue Bryologique 40: 40-45. 1913.

cites as (Hedw.) Br. Eu., and very truly says that, originally this genus did not include any of the species which are at present placed in it, and that Schwaegrichen<sup>1</sup> was the first to place *A. compactum* in the genus and that therefore it should be "*Anoetangium* Schwgr. emend Br. Eu." Why not Schwgr. (ex Hedw.) emend. Br. Eu.? According to the previous ruling it should be so if we must be so exact and may not use *Anoetangium* in its original sense! This is not the only case in which Hedwig's original use of a generic name has been completely "emended" and all his species transferred somewhere else, keeping only the name with the citation given exactly as if no such emendation had taken place!

7. GLYPHOMITRIUM Brid. Mant. Musc. 31. 1819.

*Aulacomitrium* Mitt. Trans. Linn. Soc. 3: 161. 1891.

M. Cardot makes three new combinations: *G. calycinum* (Mitt.); *G. humilimum* (Mitt.); *G. Warburgii* (Broth.) and places the genus with the *Orthotrichaceae* and not with the *Grimmiaceae*.

8. The following series of citations sufficiently shows the ludicrous extent to which this method of citation will lead us!

"*Campylium* (Sull.) Mitt. extended by Bryhn."

"*Chaetomitrium* Doz. & Mol. extended by Bosch. & Lac."

"*Cryphidium* (Mitt.) Jaeg. extended by Broth."

"*Cynodontium* Sch. (non Brid. nec. Br. Eu.) emend Limpr."

"*Dicnemon* Schwaegr. not *Dicnemos* Broth."

9. *Didymodon* also has been subjected to so many additions and substractions that the names of the authors are "too numerous to mention." Accordingly Monsieur Cardot says it should be cited as *Didymodon* (Hedw.) emend!

10. The case of *Gymnostomum* is perhaps the worst of all because here the "*Hedwig 1801*" date of starting for the nomenclature of mosses, leads to worse confusion than the earlier date. In this case the original use of the name included three species in three genera; the second, fifteen species and twelve genera, so Monsieur Cardot solves the riddle by citing it as:

GYMNOSTOMUM Smith emend. (non Hedw.)

*Gymnostomum* Hedw. (1782).

(*Physcomitrium*, *Pottia* and *Pterigoneuron*).

*Gymnostomum* Hedw. (1801).

(*Pottia*, *Pterigoneuron*, *Schistostega*, *Anoetangium*, *Hymenostylium*, *Hymenostomum*, *Physcomitrium*, *Entosthodon*, *Drummondia*, *Schistidium*, *Weisia* and *Gyroweisia*.)

In this case he proposes to eliminate a bad series of puzzles by taking Hedwig's name, attributing it to a later author and emending it or using it as the German express it, because it is a "*freigewordenen*" name.

Such are some of the absurdities that the present efforts to see the right and still the wrong pursue, are leading to.

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<sup>1</sup> Suppl. 1: 1, 33.